

The Middle Ages

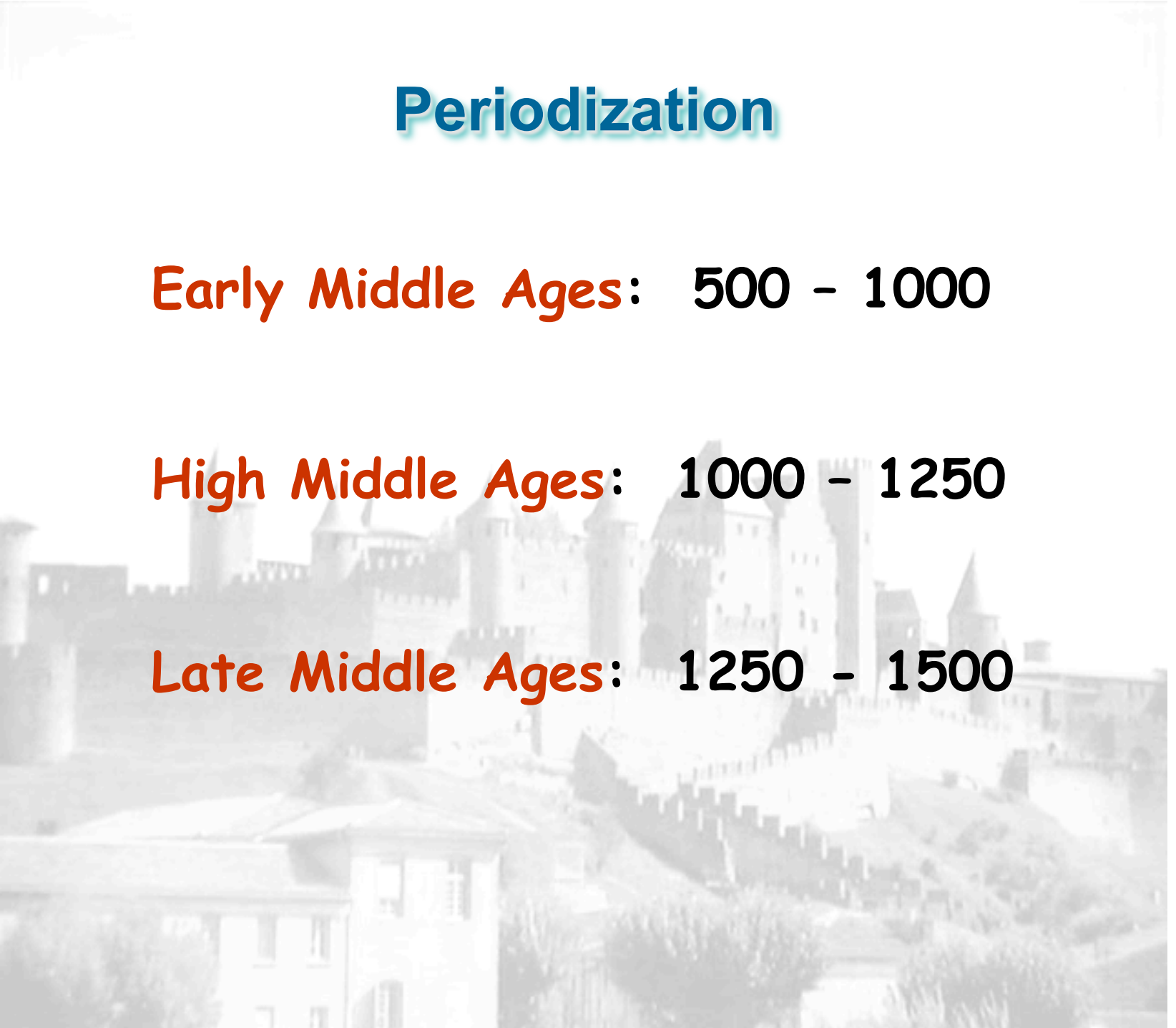
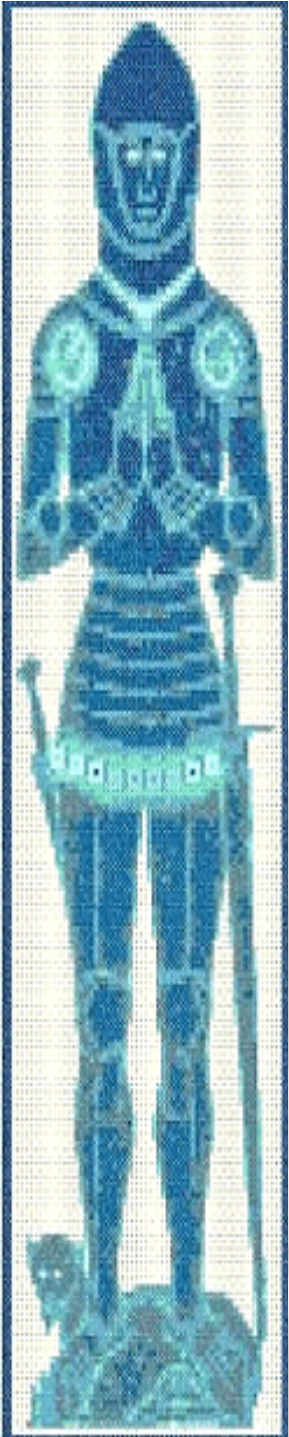


Periodization

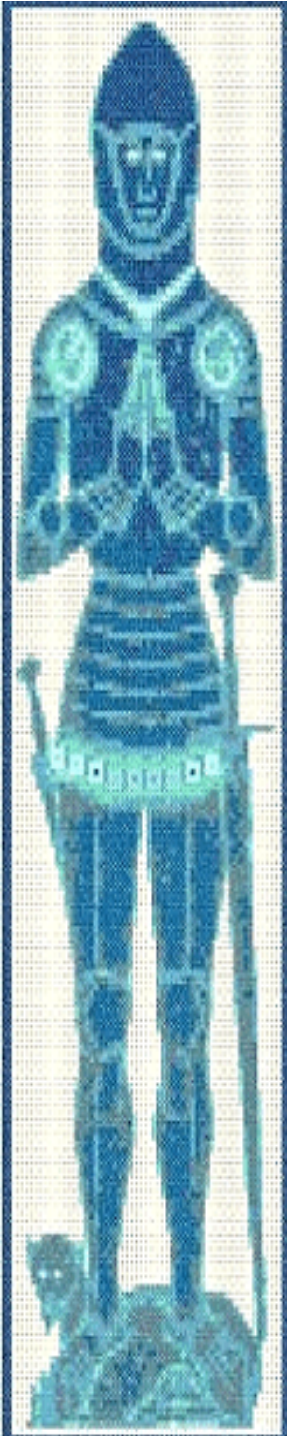
Early Middle Ages: 500 – 1000

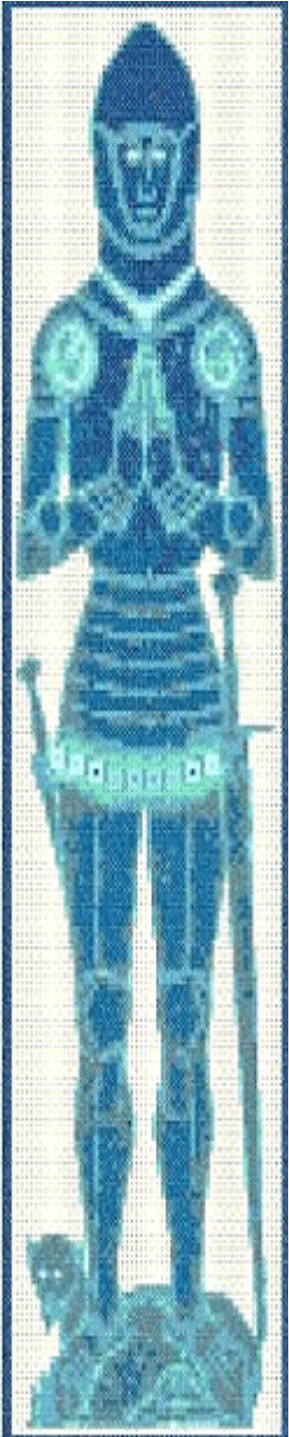
High Middle Ages: 1000 – 1250

Late Middle Ages: 1250 – 1500



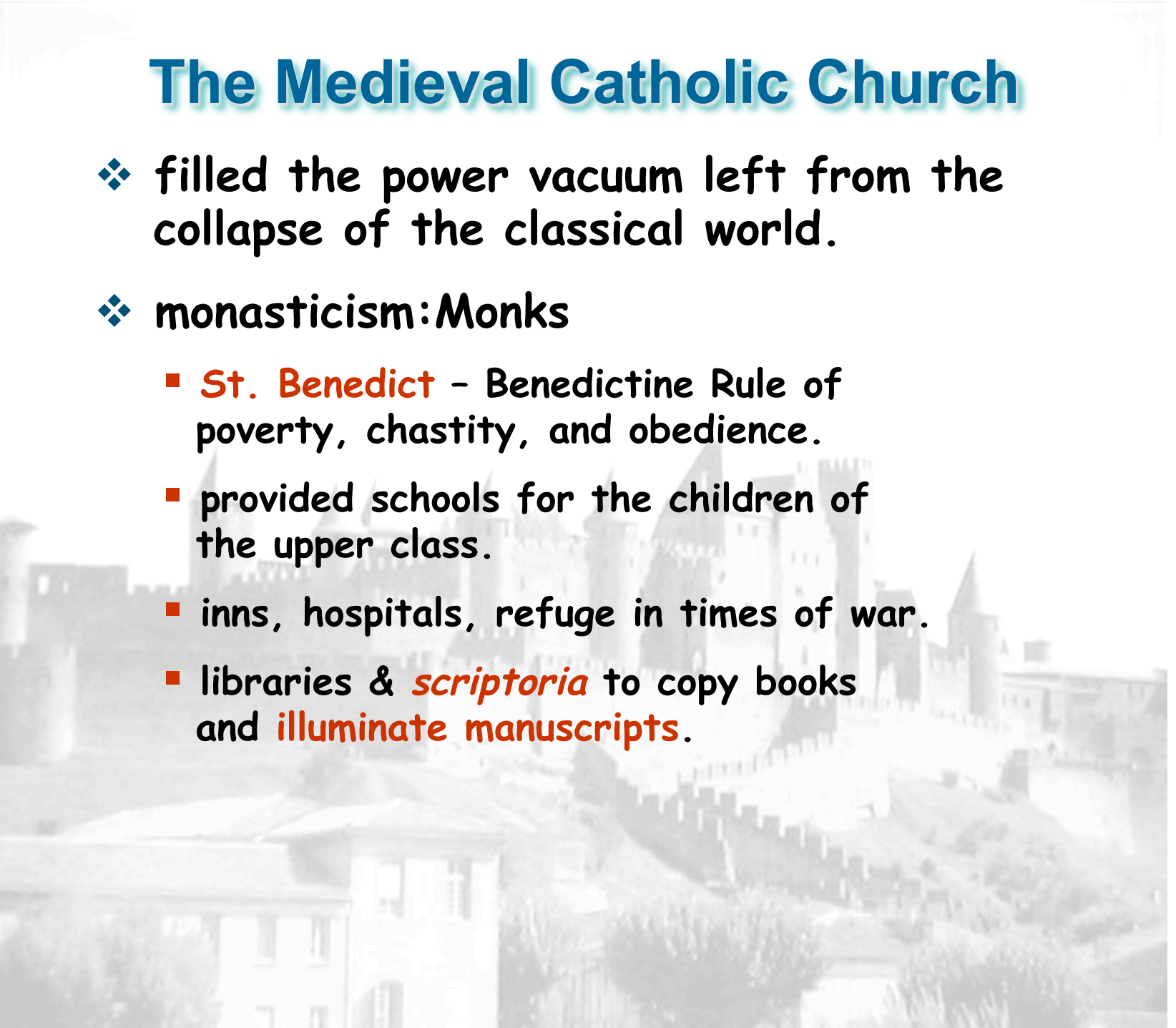
Europe in the 6c

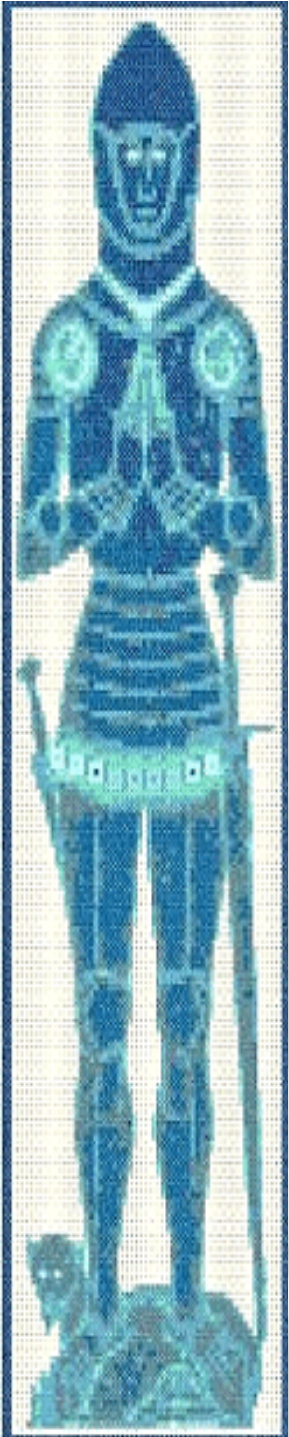




The Medieval Catholic Church

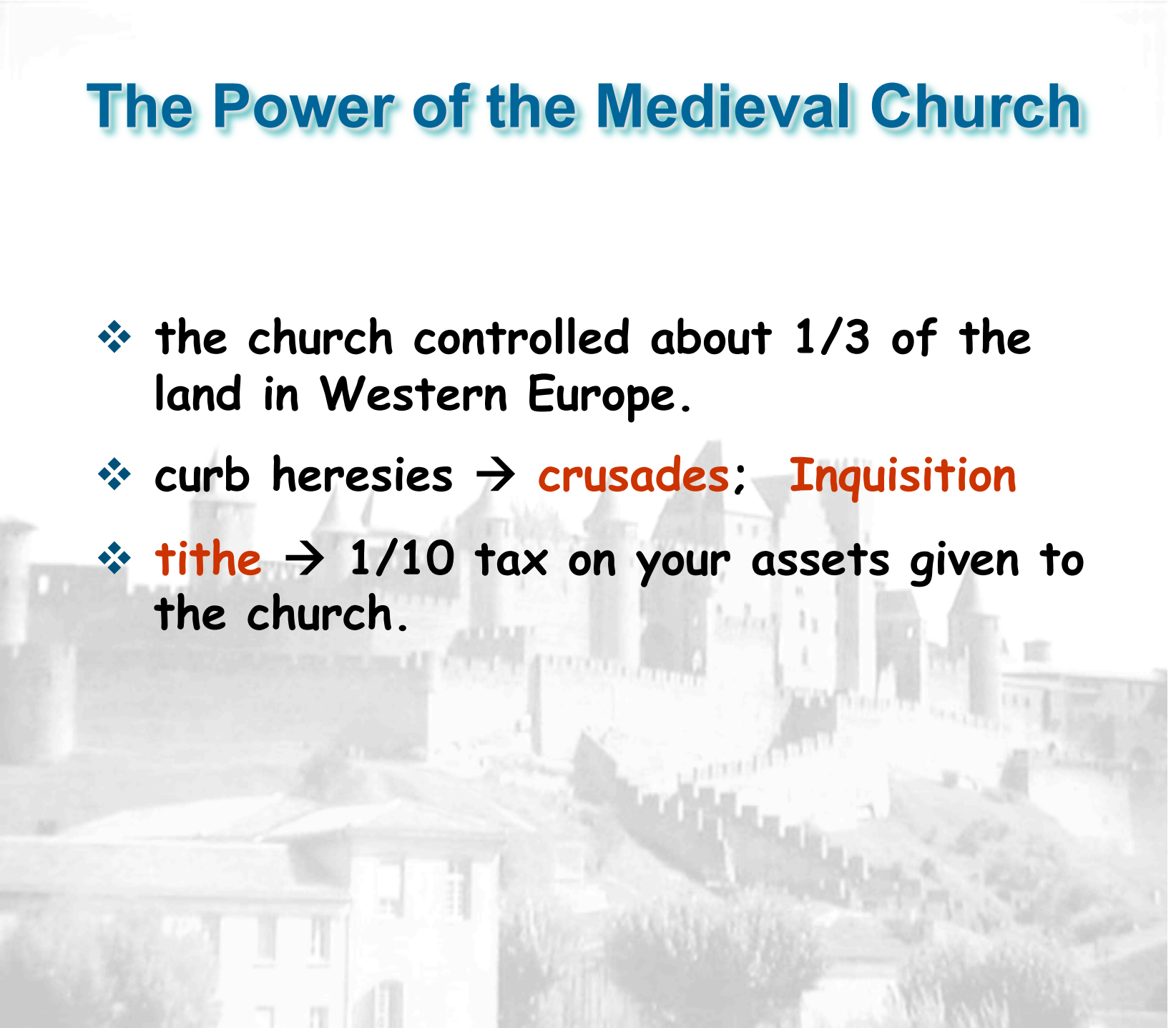
- ❖ filled the power vacuum left from the collapse of the classical world.
- ❖ monasticism: Monks
 - **St. Benedict** – Benedictine Rule of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
 - provided schools for the children of the upper class.
 - inns, hospitals, refuge in times of war.
 - libraries & **scriptoria** to copy books and **illuminate manuscripts**.



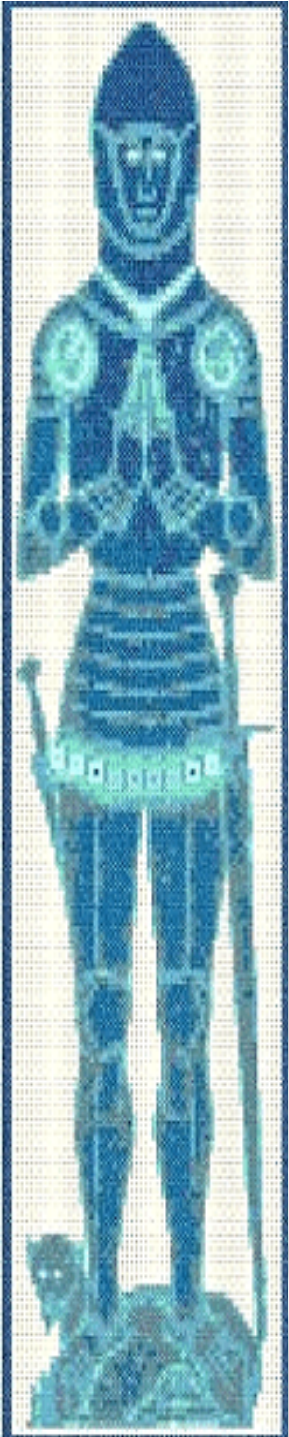


The Power of the Medieval Church

- ❖ the church controlled about 1/3 of the land in Western Europe.
- ❖ curb heresies → **crusades**; **Inquisition**
- ❖ **tithe** → 1/10 tax on your assets given to the church.



A Medieval Monastery: The *Scriptorium*



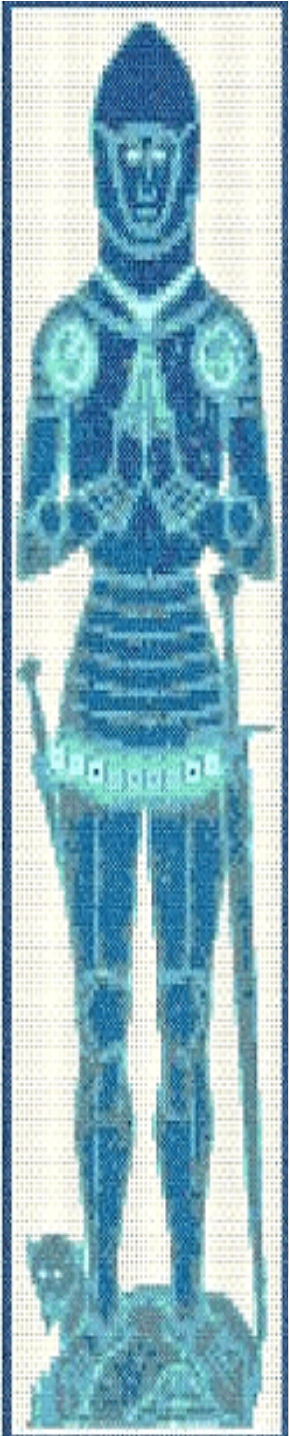
Illuminated Manuscripts



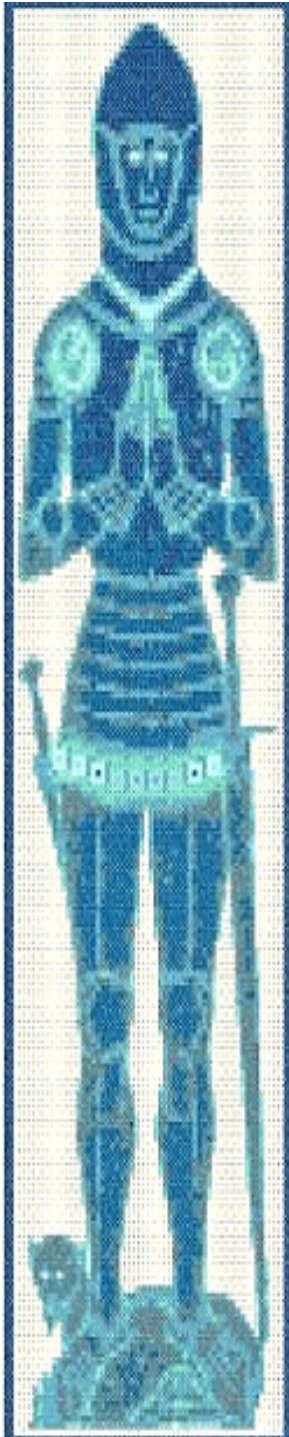
Romanesque Architectural Style



Charlemagne: 742 to 814



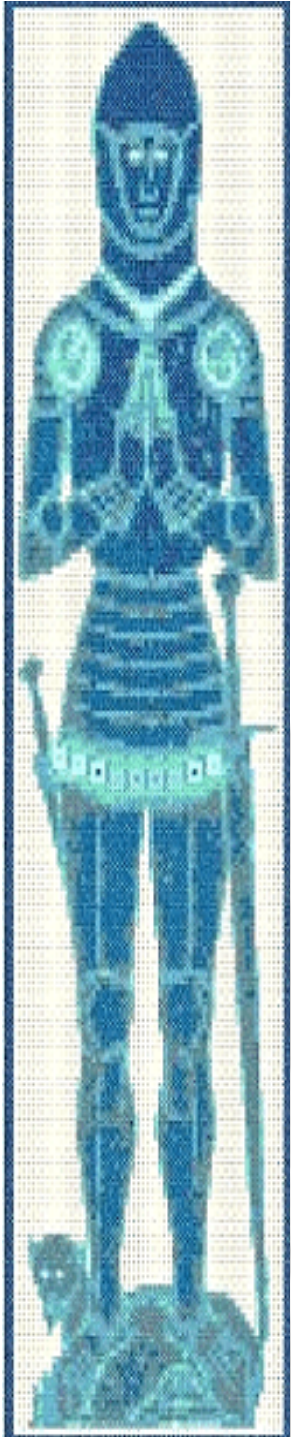
Charlemagne's Empire



Pope Crowning Charlemagne Holy Roman Emperor: Dec. 25, 800

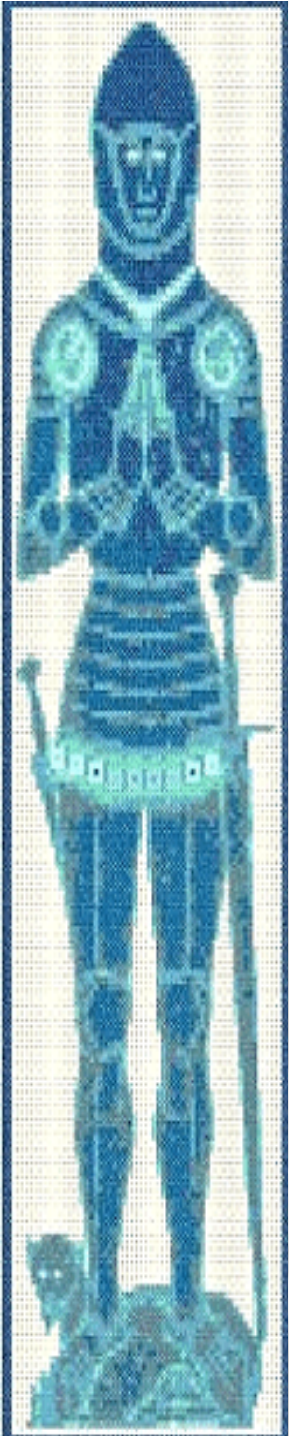
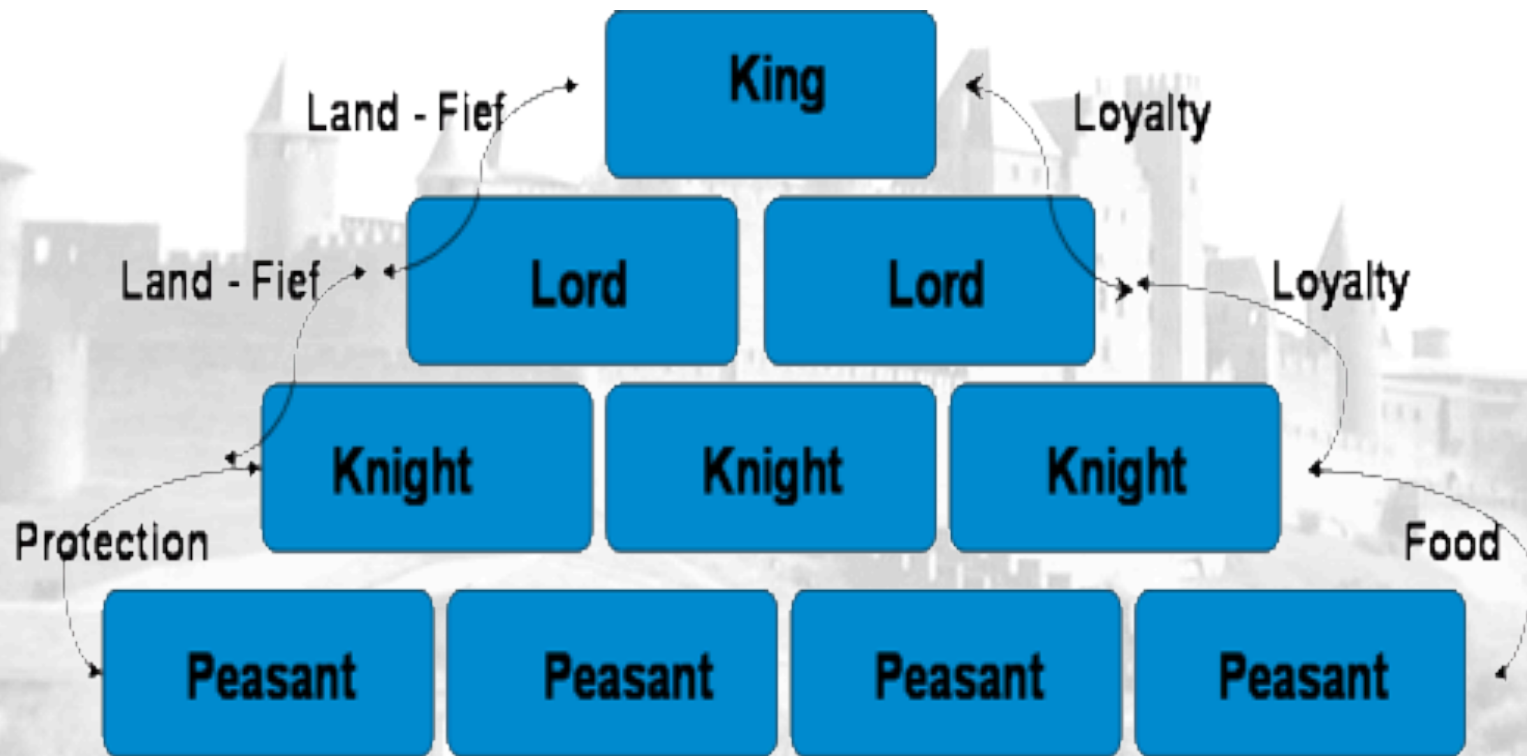


The Rise of European Monarchies: England

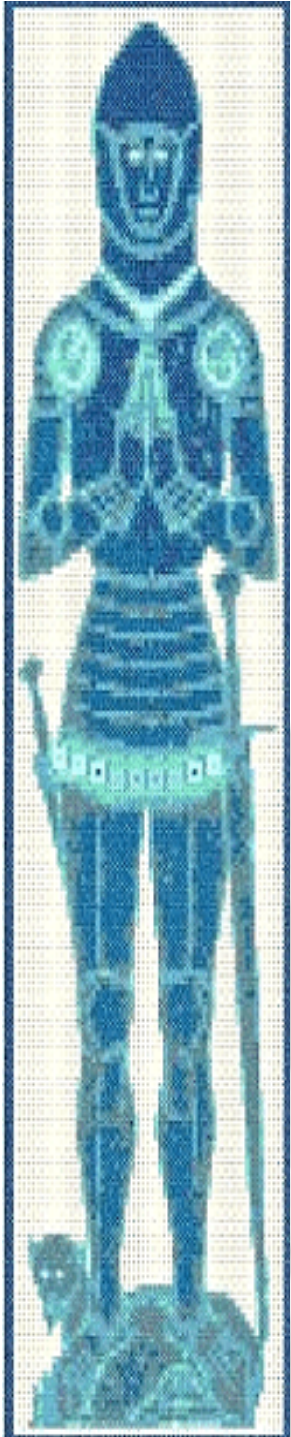


Feudalism

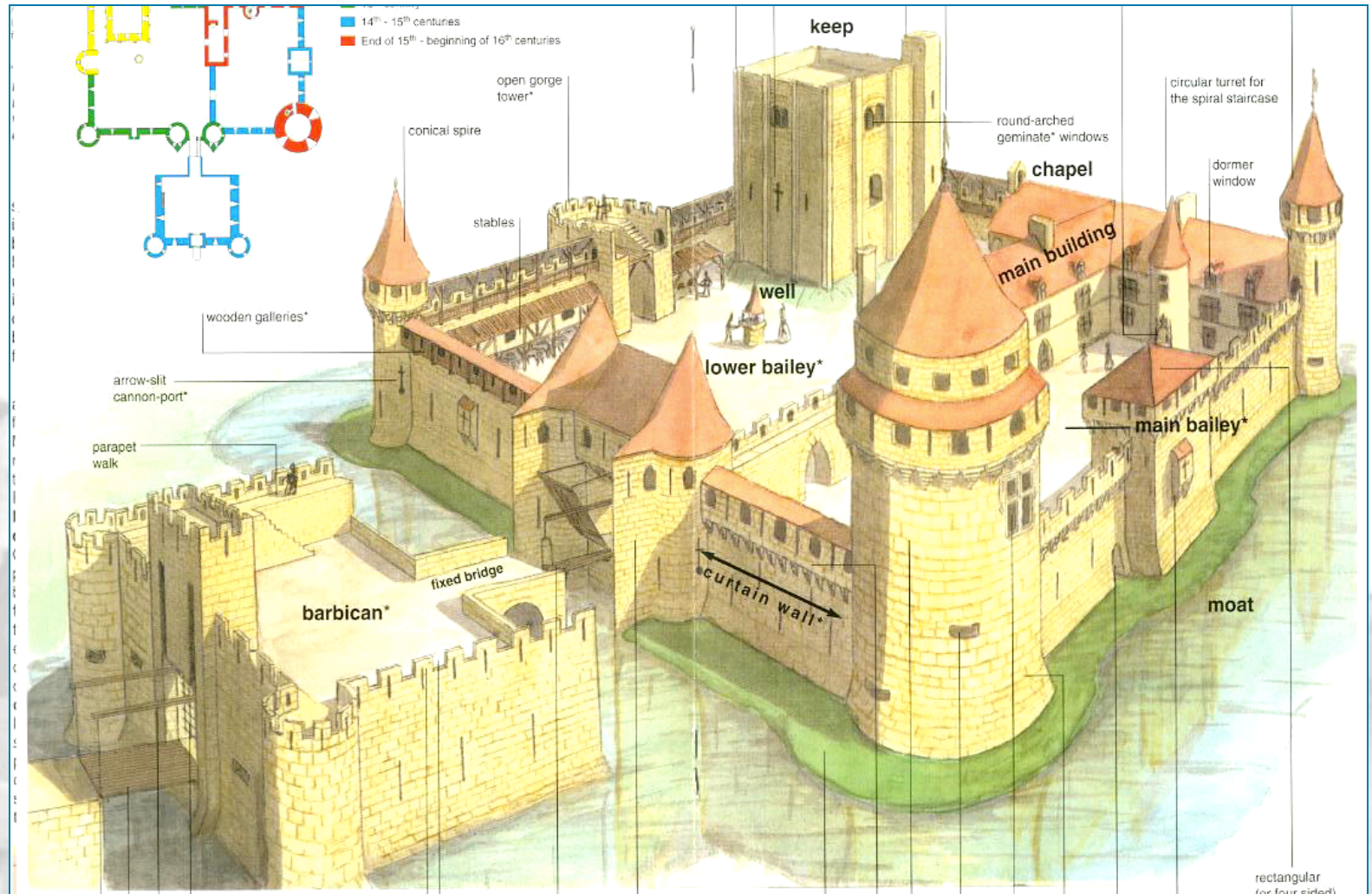
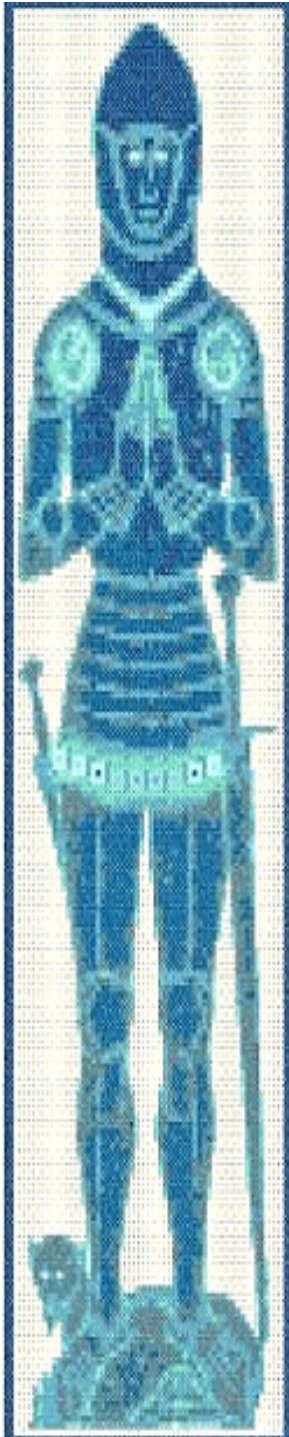
A political, economic, and social system based on loyalty and military service.



A Medieval Castle



Parts of a Medieval Castle



The Road to Knighthood

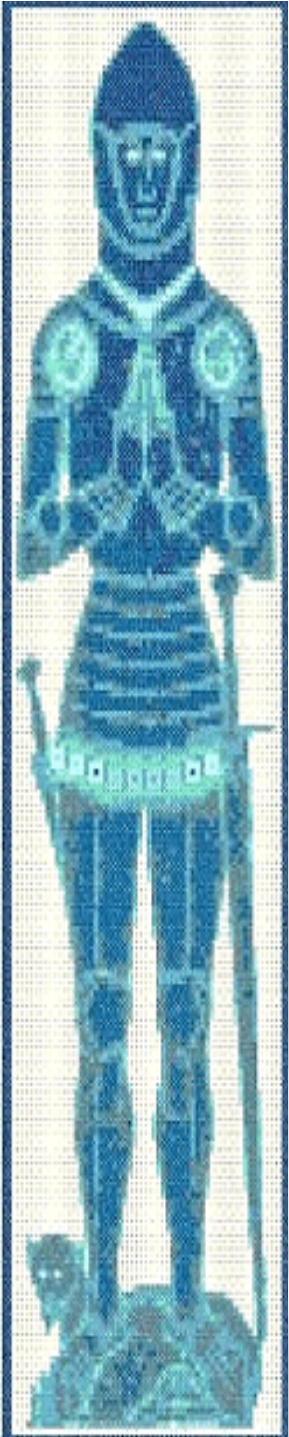
KNIGHT



SQUIRE



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Chivalry: A Code of Honor and Behavior



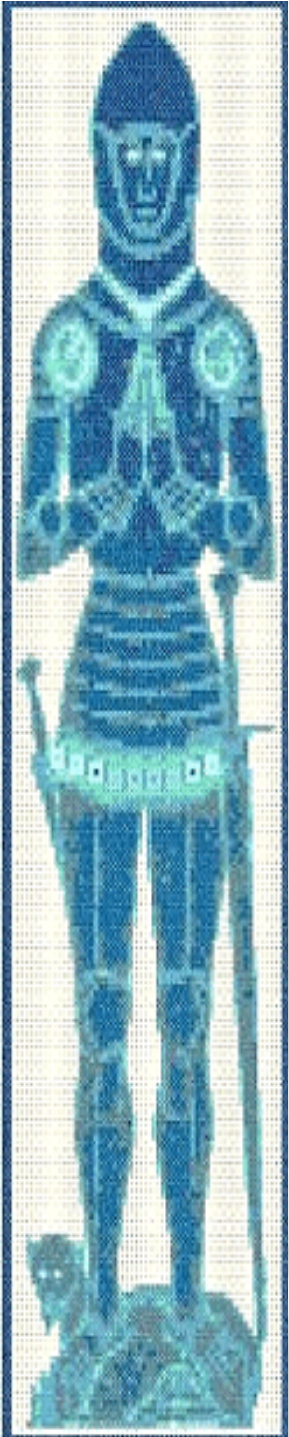
Life on the Medieval Manor



Serfs at work

William the Conqueror: Battle of Hastings, 1066 (Bayeux Tapestry)





Evolution of England's Political System

❖ Henry I:

- William's son.
- set up a court system.

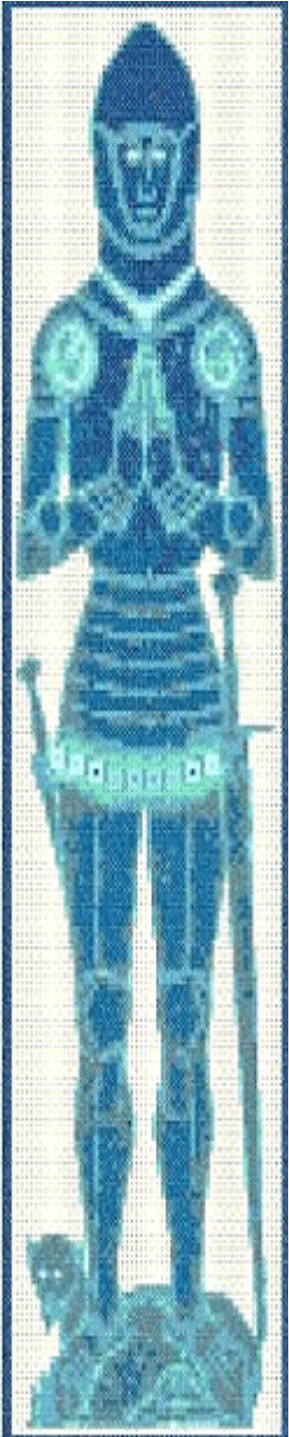
❖ Henry II:

- established the principle of common law throughout the kingdom.
- trial by jury.

Magna Carta, 1215



- ❖ King John I
- ❖ Runnymede
- ❖ “Great Charter”
- ❖ monarchs were not above the law.
- ❖ kings had to consult a council of advisors.
- ❖ kings could not tax arbitrarily.

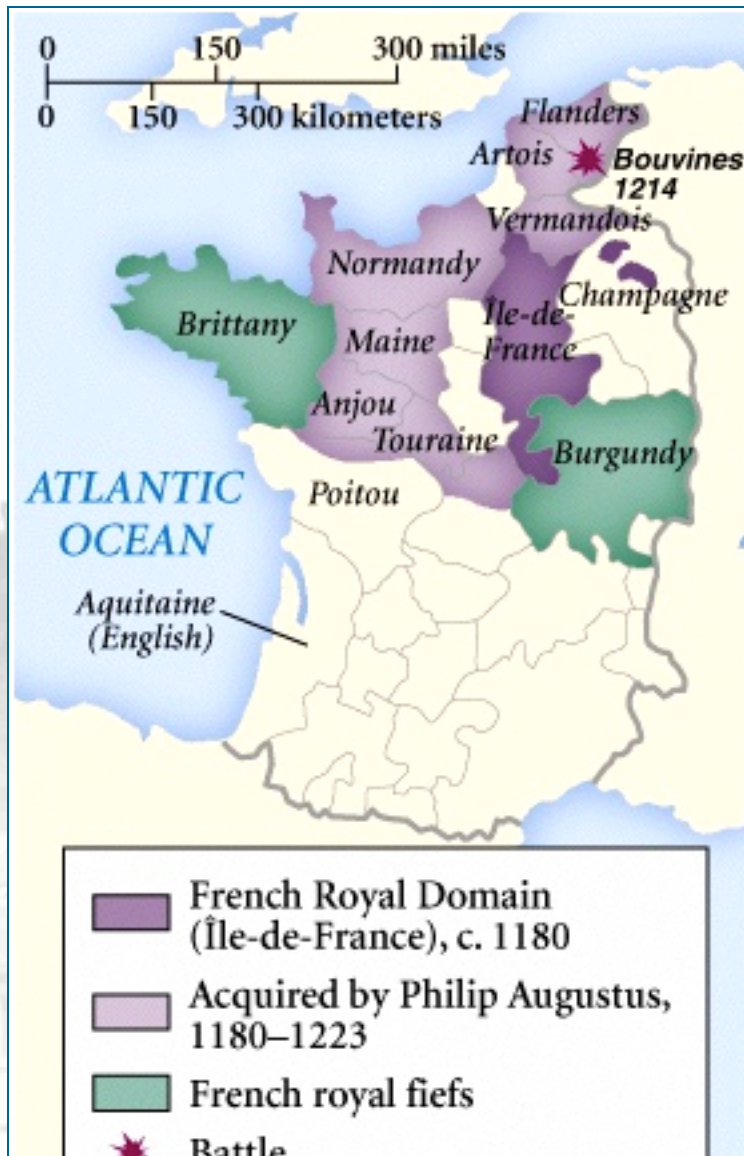
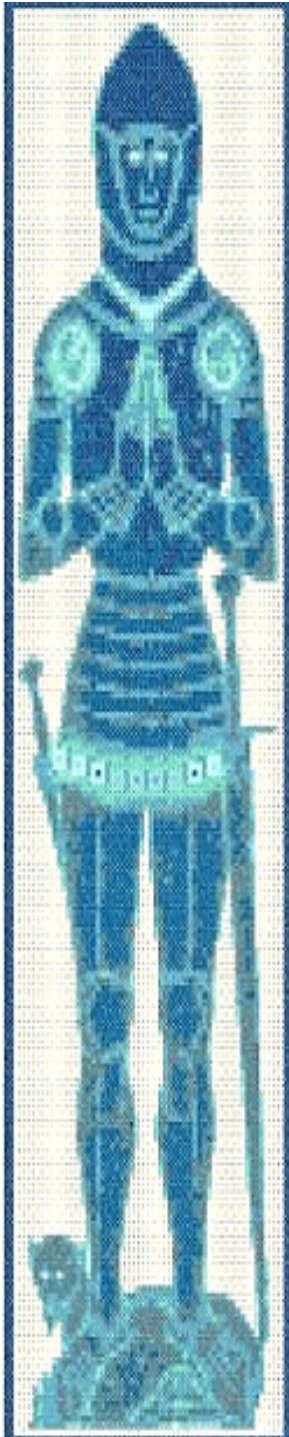


The Beginnings of the British Parliament

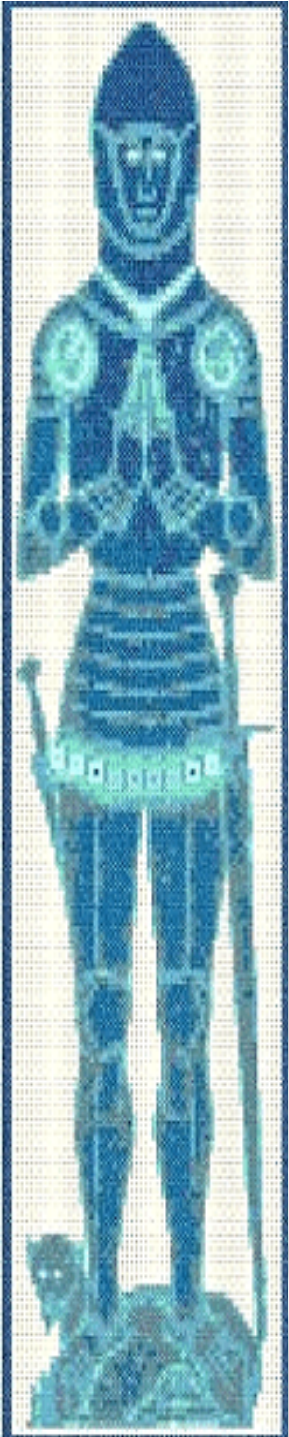
❖ Great Council:

- middle class merchants, townspeople
- eventually called Parliament.
- by 1400, two chambers evolved:
 - House of Lords → nobles & clergy.
 - House of Commons → knights and burgesses.

The Rise of European Monarchies: France

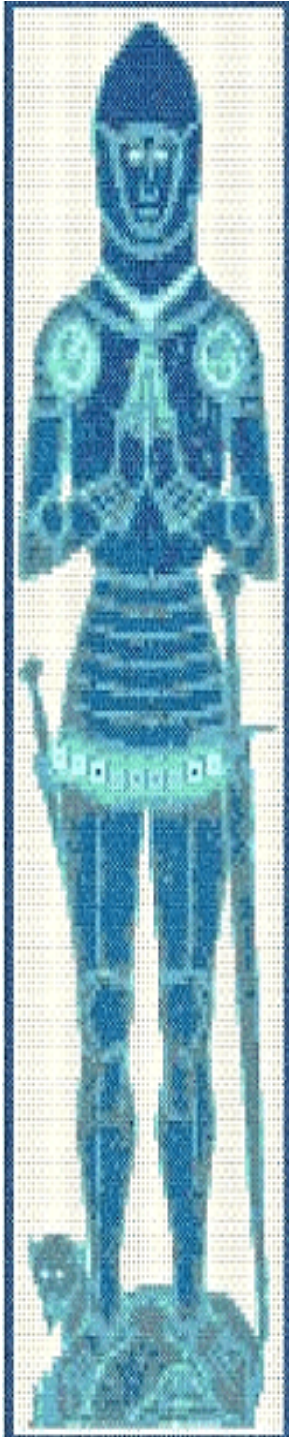


Gothic Architectural Style

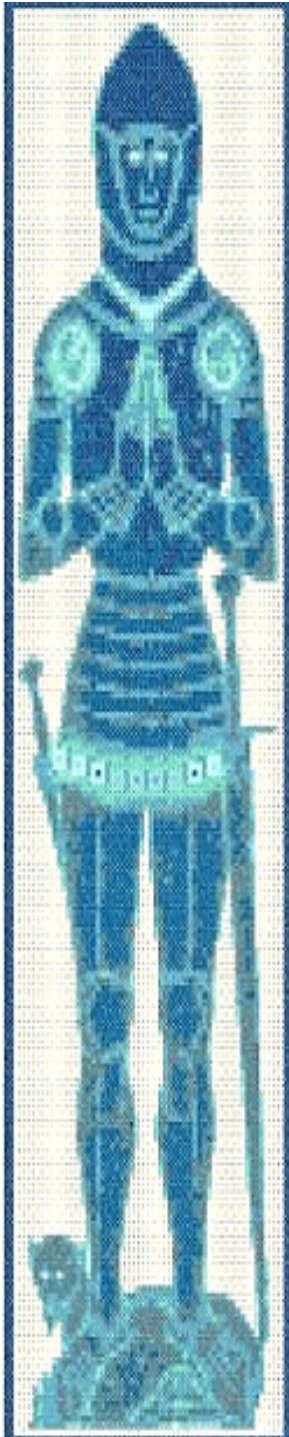


"Flying" Buttresses

Setting Out on Crusade



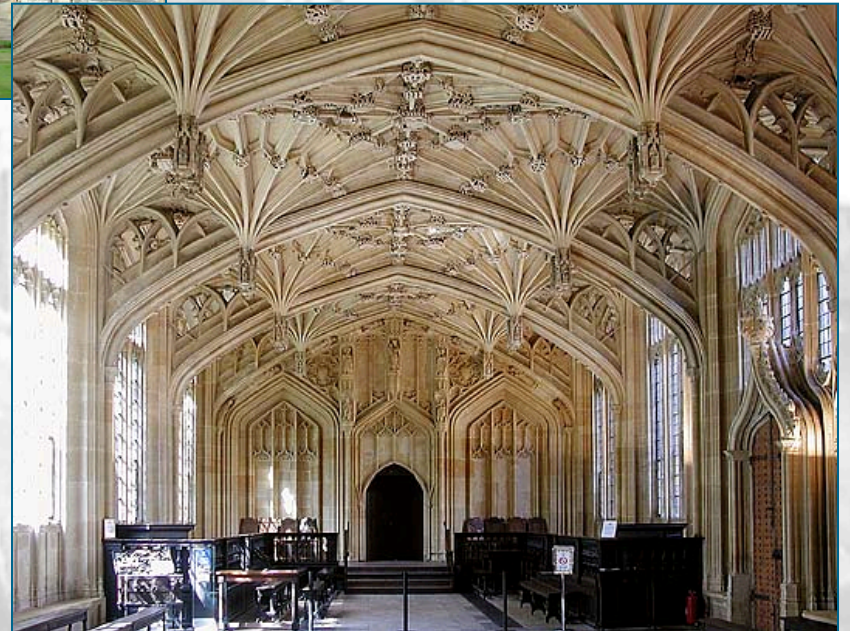
Christian Crusades: East and West



A full-length portrait of a knight in plate armor, standing on a small base. The armor is highly detailed with various plates and a surcoat. The knight holds a sword in his right hand and a shield in his left.



Oxford University



A full-length portrait of a knight in full plate armor, standing and holding a sword. The armor is highly detailed with various patterns and designs, including a large shield on the chest and a surcoat. The knight is standing on a small, dark, irregular base.



Medieval Guilds



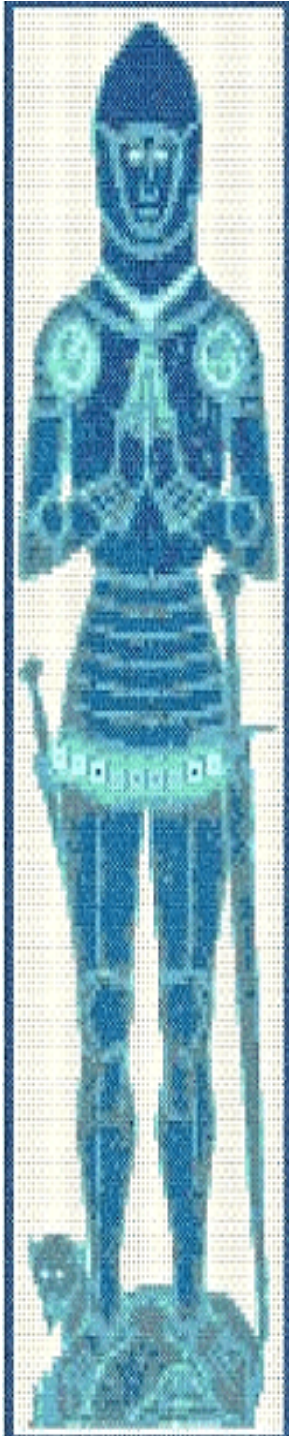
Guild
Hall

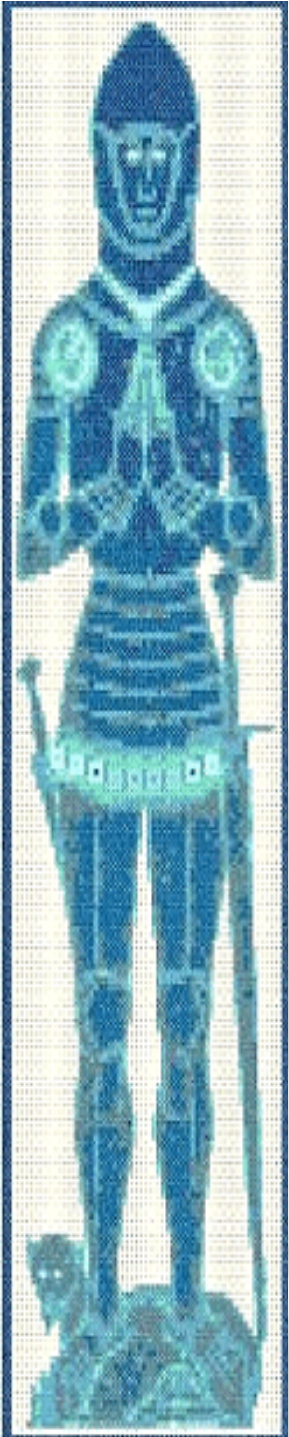
- ❖ Commercial Monopoly:
 - Controlled membership
apprentice → journeyman → master craftsman
 - Controlled quality of the product [masterpiece].
 - Controlled prices

Medieval Guilds: A Goldsmith's Shop



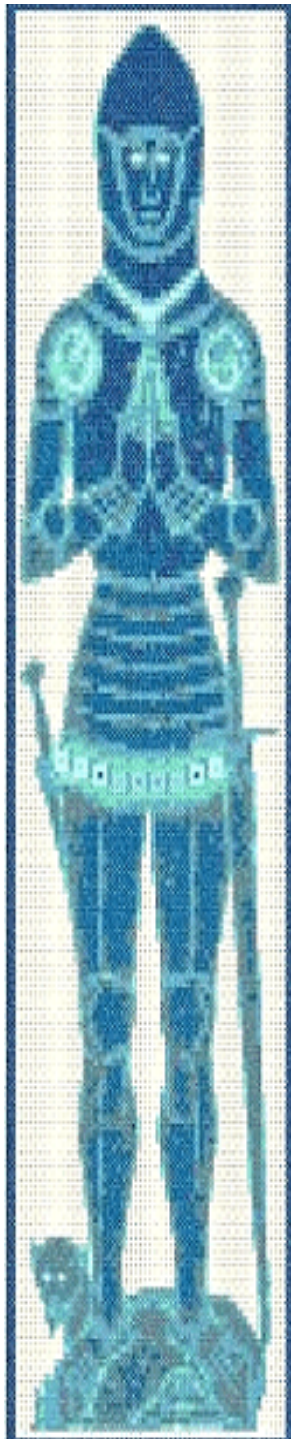
Crest of a Cooper's Guild

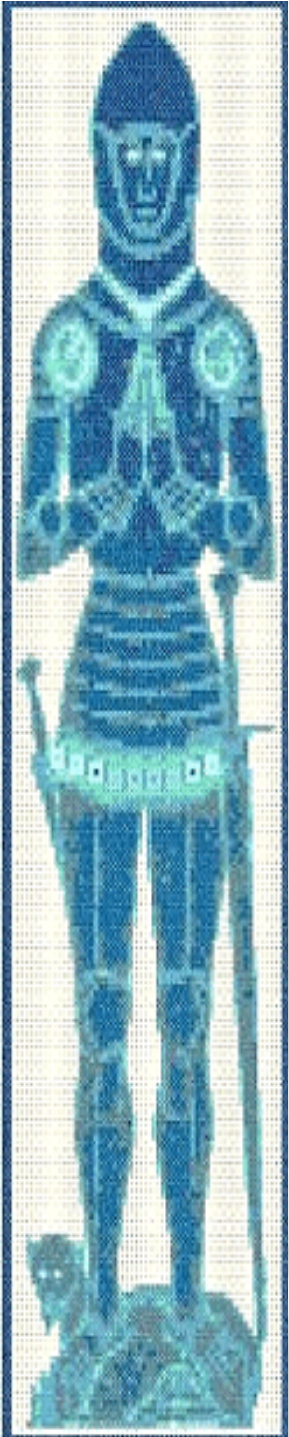




The Plague

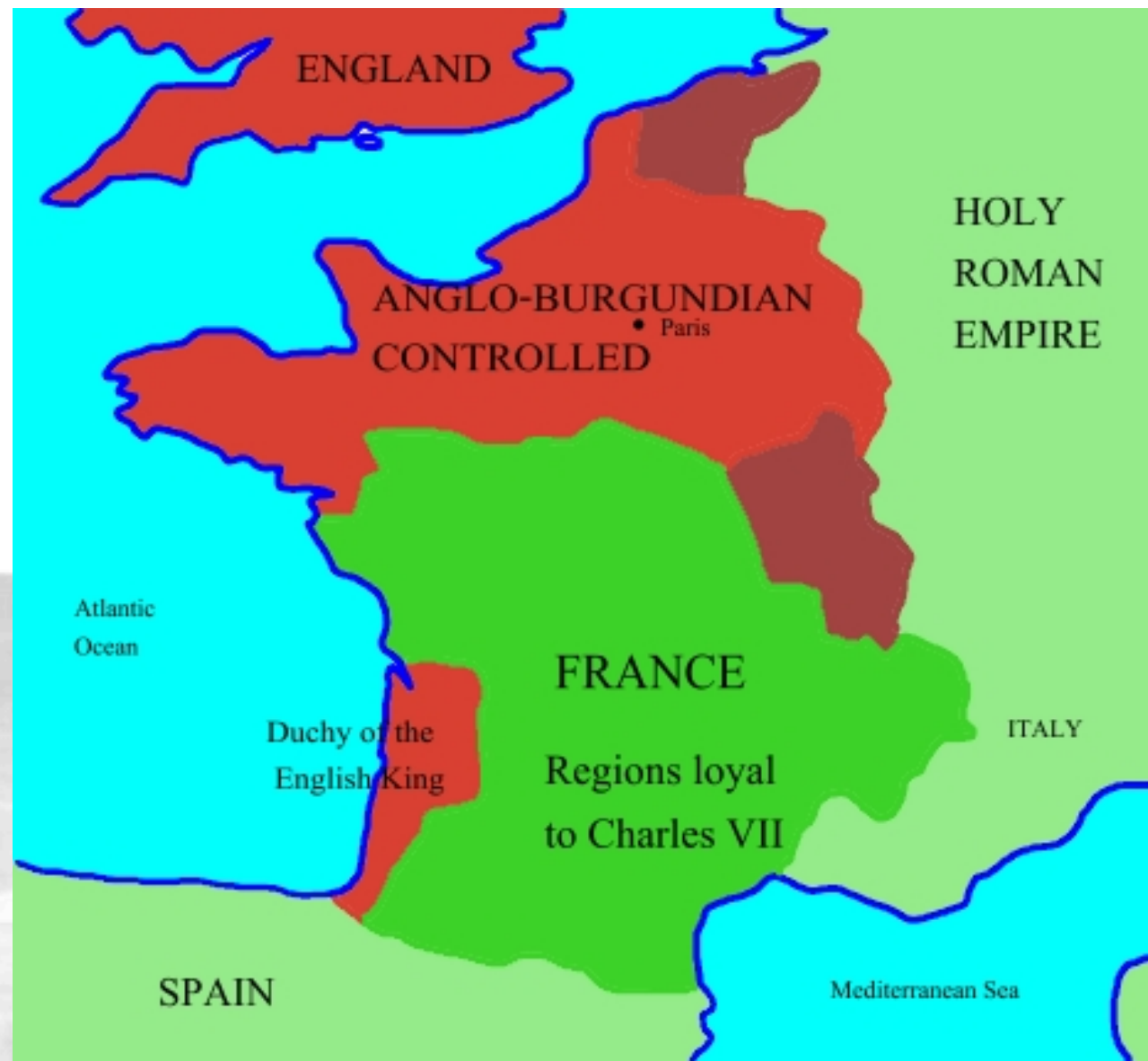
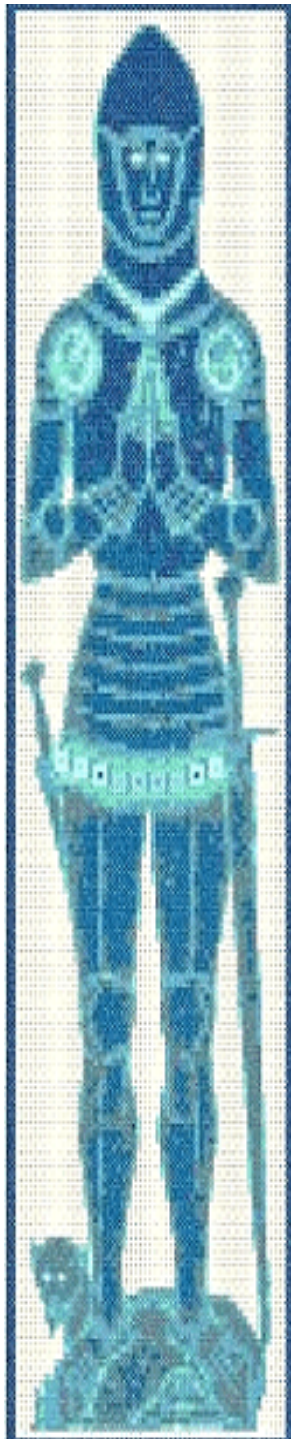
- The **Black Death** was a pandemic (an epidemic spreading over a large area) that killed millions of people.
- It started in Europe in 1347, and lasted until 1351.
- Almost one out of every three people in Europe died from the disease, so about 25 million people.

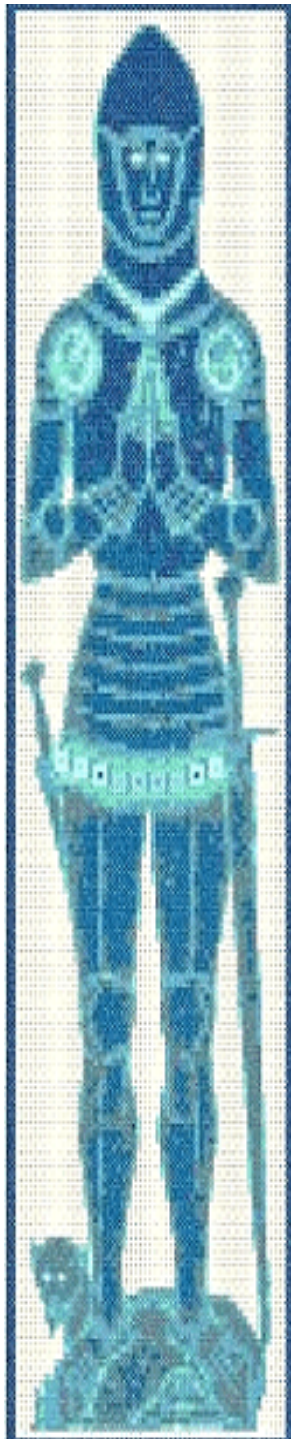




100 Years War

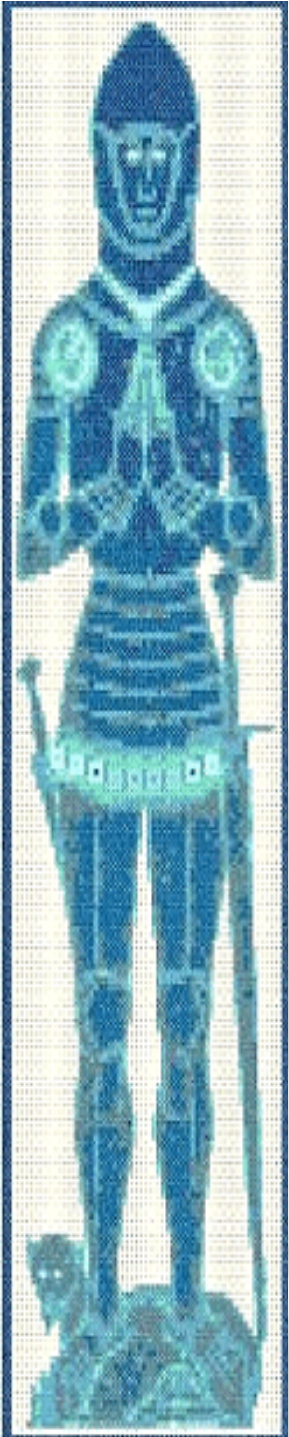
- The **Hundred Years' War** was fought between **France and England** during the late Middle Ages. Each wanted to expand empire
- It lasted 116 years from 1337 to 1453.





A full-length portrait of a knight in full plate armor, standing on a small base. The armor is highly detailed with various plates, rivets, and a surcoat. The knight holds a sword in his right hand and a shield in his left.





JOAN of ARC

- **Saint Joan of Arc or The Maid of OrlÈans** (Jeanne d'Arc-) is a national heroine of France. She is also a Catholic saint. She was a peasant girl born in the east of France. Joan said that she had visions from God.
- In these visions, she said, God told her to take back her homeland from English rule late in the Hundred Years' War. Many quick victories made her famous.
- English burned her at the stake for being a witch.

JOAN of ARC

